

A REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S FOREIGN NEWS RECEIVED BY CABLE

COUNTY BALL SEASON
IN FULL SWING, BUT
LONDON STAYS DULL

Seven Affairs Out of Town Help to Enliven Society's Week,
but a Tango The Is the Only Bright Spot in the City—
Many Presentations at the Coming Court.

ENGAGEMENT OF INTEREST TO AMERICANS

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, January 17.
THE hunt and county ball season is now in full swing, beginning with no fewer than seven on Tuesday, these being the Southwold, Cumberland, Garth, Hurts, Crawley and Horsham and Wiltshire, and a ball masque at York. Both the latter had great attendances, especially the York ball masque. This on so large a scale was such a decided novelty in the county that more than six hundred were present, and as no one was allowed to enter the room without a mask, the ladies also having dominoes, there was much merry confusion, especially as no programme was supplied until after the masks and dominoes were removed.

Among the most distinguished persons present were Lord and Lady Furness, Lord St. Vincent, with Miss Gervais, Lord St. Germans and other officers of the Scots Greys.

It is not often a hunt ball is held in a country house, and the attendance at the Crawley and Horsham ball, held at Graveshurst, Boleyn, which was lent by Colonel and Lady Beatrice Rawson, was very large. Among the company were Lady Sligo, Lady Doreen Browne, Lord Aspley, Lady Muriel Bathurst, Lady Amy Gordon-Lennox and Lord and Lady Leconfield.

Prince Christian sent a telegram to the Garth Hunt Club ball at Wokingham wishing every one a happy new year and regretting that he was unable to be present.

The One Lively Spot.
London itself is very dull. The only lively spot this week was the Damsant Club's tango the at Claridge's. On this occasion, however, it was a Scotch tango, when some old Scottish dances were given by a kilted piper, and a dancer in tartan excited much enthusiasm by a sword dance, a Highland fling and the shean trows. The new American hesitation waltz attracted considerable attention, and the members of the Damsant Club promise a novelty every week all through the season. Next week it will be a minuet tea.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught are obliged to defer their Swedish trip until later in the year owing to the death of Dowager Queen Sophie. They have been for a short stay at Bagshot, where Princess Arthur quite recovered from her cold. One day Prince Arthur played an exciting game of golf with his cousin, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, who is a first rate player, her handicap being six. She drives a very long, low ball, and succeeded in getting a 3 at the first hole, which is 5 bogey. It was remarked that Prince Arthur came home smiling, but it was not a smile of victory. The Princess was smiling too, but hers was more like a smile of sympathy.

Interesting to Americans.
The first important engagement of the new year is interesting to American circles, the prospective bridegroom being related by marriage to Lady Granard. It is that of Captain Sigismund Trafford and Lady Betty Bertie. The latter, who is now stopping at Brackley Lodge, Northamptonshire, is the youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Abington and is a sister of Lady Gwendolen Churchill, who married Mr. Winston Churchill's brother. She has two brothers and her half sisters are Lady Edmund Talbot and Lady Alice Reynolds. Lord Norreys is a half brother of Captain Trafford, who is the eldest son of the late Edmund Trafford, of Protham Hall, Norfolk, and through his mother, who before her marriage was Eleanor Petre, sister of the twelfth Lord Petre, is a cousin of Lord Granard, Lord Petre, Countess Blucher and Lady Furnival.

There will be an interesting gathering of brides at the spring courts this year, headed by Princess Arthur of Connaught, who is expected to attend the official court that is to take place on the evening of Friday, February 13. The number of peeresses awaiting presentation is very large, for in addition to the new creations many peers by inheritance came into their honors last year and others have married. The Duchess of Abercorn will be herself presented when she presents her debutante daughter, Lady Mary Hamilton, who bears Rhodesia among her Christian names, but is called Mary.

The Duchess of Devonshire, too, will have a daughter to present. Each of these young ladies is known to the King and Queen, as they were members of the recent royal party at Chatsworth.

Many Presentations.
Another presentation of special interest in court circles is the daughter of Lady Eva Dugdale, bedchamber woman to the Queen, and who is named Victoria Mary after the Queen.

Earl Curzon's eldest daughter, Lady Mary Curzon, her presumptive to the Marquis of Ravensdale, will make her courtesy to her sovereign, and Countess March will present her second daughter, Lady Doris Gordon-Lennox. The Honorable Cynthia Cadogan, who is to be presented, has appeared already in society in the country. She is a clever actress, and took part, with her sisters, in the theatricals organized by her mother, the Honorable Lady Meux, at Portsmouth recently.

For all these young ladies notable houses will be thrown open and balls will be given during the next few months.

Lady Tredegar's only daughter will make her debut this spring if her mother's health permits. Lord Tredegar succeeded to the title last year, and Lady Tredegar herself has not yet been presented.

Countess Normanton will present her eldest daughter, Lady Georgiana Agar, and the Marchioness of Sligo's third daughter, Lady Doreen Browne.

Another debutante, Lady Evelyn King, will be presented by her mother, Countess Lovelace, and Lady Morvyn Ward, second daughter of the Countess of Dudley, is ready to come out, while Countess Denbigh, Lady Ashdown, Lady Penrhyn, Lady Burghclere and Lady Mabelle Egerton have each a daughter ready for presentation.

Opera at Windsor.

Next week will be opera week at Windsor, when by desire of Princess Christian her favorite Gilbert and Sullivan opera "The Yeomen of the Guard" will be produced by the Royal Albert Institute Operatic and Dramatic Society. The Princess and others of the royal family will be present, but the King and Queen are not due at Windsor until a week later.

The celebration at Blair Atholl this week of the Duke of Atholl's ducal jubilee was attended by much merrymaking. He succeeded his father on January 16, 1861, when in his twenty-fourth year. The Duke entertained a party at Blair Castle, Lady Tullibardine acting as hostess for her father-in-law, who has been a widower since 1902. The celebrations included a ball at Blairbriar on January 15, and entertainments for the children of the tenantry and employees. After pledging the Duke's health at the castle on January 16 a salute was fired from cannon on the terrace, and in the evening bonfires were lighted on the Rock of Blair, Tullock Hill and Glen Pender, torchlight processions being formed from each bonfire to the main entrance of the castle. There also were numerous presentations, but some of them were postponed until August, when the Duke will celebrate his birthday.

Sons of Peers
Coming of Age

Many Heirs to Peerages Will Attain
Their Majority During the
Year 1914.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, January 17.

ALTHOUGH the heirs to peerages who will come of age in the new year will not be quite so numerous as in 1913, the number will still run comfortably into double figures. Among them is the Marquis of Titchfield, the Duke of Portland's heir. There will be brave doings at Welbeck when he comes of age in March. He is just one day younger than Lord Burghersh. This young man, whose late mother was a sister of Millicent Duchess of Sutherland, is a cadet in the King's navy.

Another very notable coming of age in 1914 will be that of Viscount Cranborne, if hereditary claims for much in his case he ought to go into Parliament and do well there, for he is a grandson of Lord Salisbury and the nephew of Lord Hugh and Lord Robert Cecil. The event will be fittingly celebrated at Hatfield next autumn.

The oldest sons of the following peers will also reach their majority in 1914: Lord Allington, Lord Chelysmore, Lord Colebrooke, Lord Farrer, Lord Goschen, Lord St. Audries, Lord St. Oswald, Lord Semple, Lord Southesk, Lord Tredegar and Lord Willington.

In 1914 two of the ladies who were Queen Alexandra's bridesmaids will celebrate their golden weddings. One of these is Lady Thurlow, a half sister of Lord Elgin, the peer who took unto himself another wife the other day. She is the mother of several children, but her eldest son was killed at Jagersfontein. The other is Lady Heneage, who belongs to the Hare family, of which Lord Listowel is the head. She has nine children living.

Clyde Shipping
Makes a Record

Total of 767,000 Tons Launched Last
Year in World's Largest Ship-
building Centre.

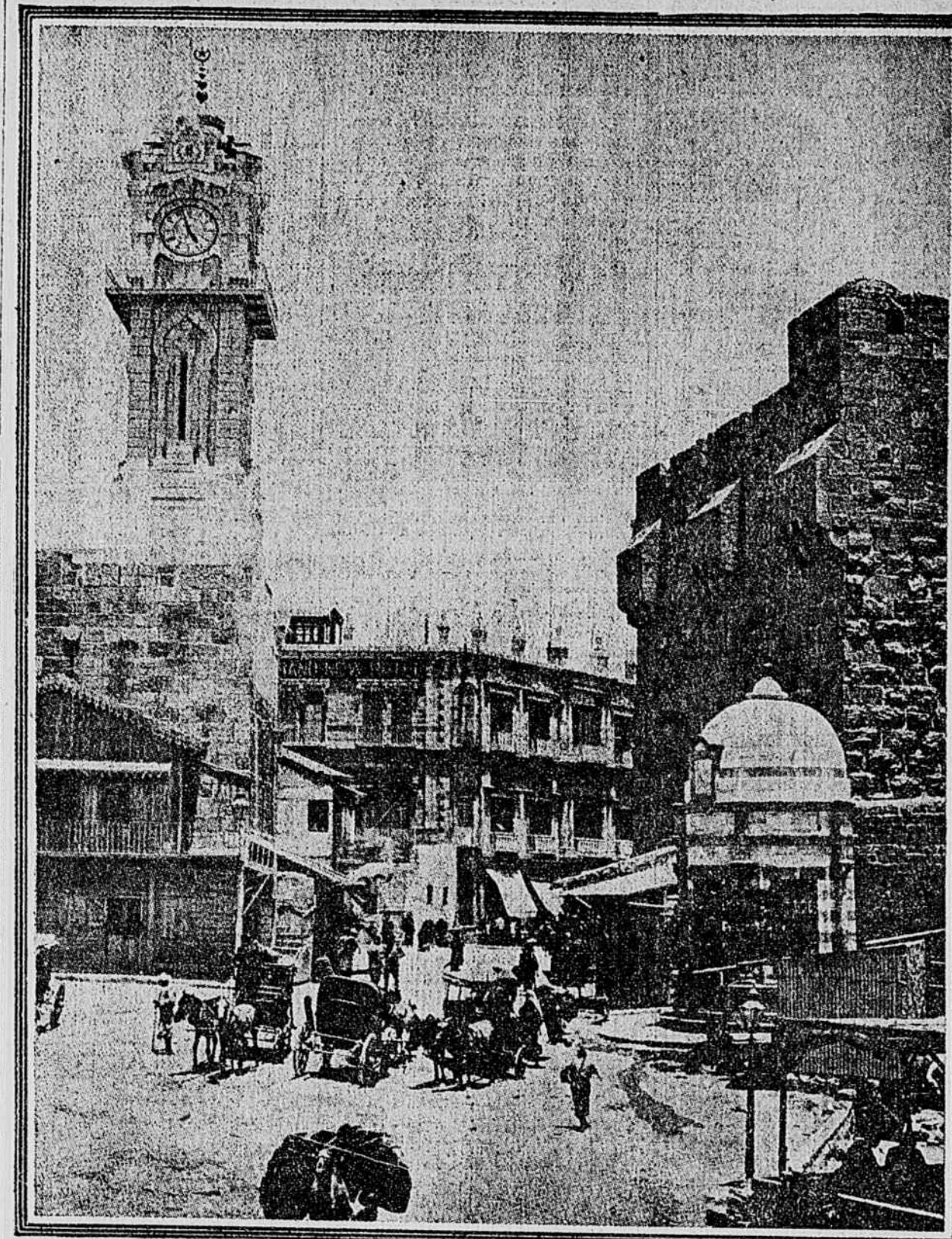
(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, January 17.

THE Clyde shipbuilding returns for the year have now been made up, and, as anticipated, the figures are the largest recorded for any shipbuilding centre in the world. The total is 767,000 tons, which exceeds last year's total—the largest then recorded—by more than 120,000 tons.

The vessels launched included the Cunard line steamship Aquitania, of 50,000 tons, and several battle ships, cruisers and destroyers.

Messrs. Russell & Co., of Port Glasgow, launched the largest amount of tonnage, with 86,000. Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, come next, with 42,000. Messrs. Brown and the Fairfield Company, Govan, each turned out machinery exceeding 200,000 horse power.

HOLY CITY BECOMING MODERNIZED



JERUSALEM'S NEW CLOCK TOWER AT THE JAFFA GATE

That the Holy City is being more and more westernized is evidenced by the improvements which have been carried out at the Jaffa Gate. The ancient entrance has been left intact, but a portion of the wall here has been taken down to allow of a spacious roadway for vehicles passing in and out of the city, while above the ramparts a fine clock tower has been built which shows both European and Arabic times. (The Jewish New Year began on October 2.) Note the unusual numerals on the face opposite the spectator in the above view. To complete the admixture of ancient and modern one reads the inscription:—"Dent, Cockspur Street, London," on the dial. The clock tower, on the other hand, was built of stone obtained from Solomon's quarries, whence came the stones of which the temple was constructed. Near the clock tower is a drinking fountain.

WHAT AMERICANS ARE TO APPEAR
AT COURT? BERLIN IS ASKING

(Special Dispatch.)
BERLIN, January 17.

HOLIDAY makers returning at the beginning of this week from a brief sojourn in the land of snow and sunshine found depressing conditions awaiting them in Berlin. Heaps of sullied snow were banked high along the streets and furnished an unpleasant reminder that Berlin's street cleaning force is not accustomed to unexpected heavy snowfalls, and from a sudden sky a persistent rain added to the general discomfort and sense of dreariness.

Berlin's cheerless external aspect no doubt is partly responsible for the low mental tone which one meets at every turn, and it is impossible to discover any signs of marked enthusiasm about the high season, which by this time would be well under way were the court not in mourning.

"Who are the Americans to be presented this season?" is a question of the moment. It is understood the list will be very short in order not to arouse antagonism in German circles, where for some years there has been a growing sentiment that America has usurped an unusually large place in the line defiling before the Kaiser and the Kaiserin.

There would be an excellent precedent

for confining the presentations strictly to the gentlemen and ladies of the embassy staff, as this is done, for instance, in Tokio, where no exception whatever is made or can be made to this rule. This would eliminate many unpleasant situations which have arisen in late years and relieve the incumbent Ambassadorial post from the necessity of refusing numerous and in the majority of cases unjustified aspirants to such social distinction.

It is understood that among the possible four or six Americans to be presented this year will be Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelsa Cassatt, of Philadelphia, old and intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gerard.

"When in my address in May I spoke of crossing the South Polar area from the Weddell Sea to Ross Sea," he says, "I hardly contemplated that any explorer would so soon essay the task. But that it is a work worthy to be taken in hand cannot be doubted; that it ought to be undertaken by an Englishman is to me quite clear, and that of living Englishmen you are the best fitted by training, knowledge, experience, and prestige to carry it to a successful issue, none will be found to deny."

"If you could go up into one of the nearest stars immediately and take a sufficiently powerful telescope you would be able to see yourselves as babies going out for the first time."

Professor H. H. Turner made this puzzling remark in the course of a lecture on "A Voyage in Space," at the Royal Institution. He capped it by adding:—

"If you went to the more distant stars you might even see your grandmothers going out for the first time as babies."

The explanation is the length of time it takes light to travel between a star and the earth.

Speaking of the wonders of the spectroscopic, which, being more sensitive than the human eye, feels the slightest amount of light, Professor Turner said that it had revealed to astronomers many things.

"For years it has been observed that one star, known as Algol, becomes dim for some time and then gradually shines brilliantly again," he said, "and the explanation has been that there were two stars and that one was a dark one which revolved round the other."

"But quite a new thing has been learned by the spectroscopic."

"It has been found that the light star also goes around the dark star, which is not entirely dark, and astronomers have calculated that the body which they had previously thought to be dark is really sixteen times as bright as the sun, while the light star is quite 240 times as light as the sun."

"I am inclined to think no one is worth more than that," answered Lord Haldane. "Not even the Lord Chancellor?" queried Mr. Roberts.

"I make no exception," retorted the Lord Chancellor.

Safety and Comfort Features of
the Giant Steamship Aquitania

New Cunard Line Vessel Has Inner and Outer Shells, Both
Water Tight, and Enough Lifeboats and Motor Boats
to Accommodate All Her Passengers.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, January 17.

THE new giant Cunard line steamship the Aquitania, which is now being rapidly prepared for sea, having been launched on April 21, 1913, from the yard of the builders, Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, Glasgow, combines in her design and construction the experience and invaluable information deduced from the construction and performances of the Lusitania and the Mauretania and the many other famous ships that have preceded her under the Cunard flag.

Each succeeding vessel built for the company during the seventy-three years of its existence has in one way or another marked an advance on its immediate predecessor.

The principal figures of the Aquitania, according to information supplied by the Cunard Steamship Company, are:—Length, 501 feet; breadth, 97 feet; depth to boat deck, 32 feet 6 inches; gross tonnage, 47,300 tons; speed, 23 knots; accommodation for 3,250 passengers and a crew of nearly 1,000.

The unprecedented weight, length and other striking features of the great steamship involved the consideration of unusual conditions, and, like everything else connected with the construction, demanded arrangements being made on a scale of magnitude never before required by the Clyde.

An important feature of the Aquitania, as in the Lusitania and the Mauretania, is that extending throughout the most vulnerable parts there is that great desideratum, a ship within a ship. In other words, there are two shells, the inner as well as the outer shell being watertight.

The space between the outer and inner skins averages about fifteen feet, and at short intervals there are bulkheads dividing this intervening space into relatively small compartments. It will be under-

stood, therefore, that any fracture on the outer shell due to collision will result in the ingress of the sea being limited to a small area at the side of the ship. In addition to this important provision there are sixteen bulkheads extending athwartship from the port to starboard side.

It might be thought that this combined system of transverse and longitudinal watertight subdivision was in itself sufficient safeguard against flooding, but further provision has been made by the development of the system of fitting watertight decks which was introduced into the construction of the Lusitania and the Mauretania.

From the point of view of strength, therefore, the Aquitania embodies the main features of the Lusitania and the Mauretania, with additions consequent upon increased beam and length. The Aquitania is also fitted with Frahm's anti-rolling tanks, which have proved so successful on the Laconia.

The passenger accommodation is provided on a scale commensurate with the great size of the ship. The first class public rooms include drawing room, hall and galleries, lounge, smoking room and veranda, cafe, on deck A, foyer, restaurant, grill room and dining room on deck D. There are also a gymnasium and a swimming bath.

The second class public rooms include drawing room, lounge smoking room and dining room. There are altogether eight decks on which passengers are carried.

The division of the ship into watertight compartments is much more extensive than is required by any regulations, and exceptional conditions might therefore have been obtainable in connection with the lifeboats, but the Cunard company early in 1912 submitted its designs to the Board of Trade for an installation of lifeboats, including motor lifeboats, to accommodate all the passengers on board.

(Special Dispatch.)
PARIS, January 17.

It was bound to come. We have had hats trimmed with apples, and hats trimmed with cherries, and now, the experts declare, we are to have hats trimmed with vegetables.

One of the new models seen here by your correspondent is adorned with a couple of carrots which nestle in folds of black tulle. On another model are three little cucumbers accompanied by a small tuft of real grass.

Another curious "trimming" is a goldfish, which is a clever imitation, but looks rather out of its element in its surroundings of black silk plush and feathers to match. The coloring of the fish is superb, but that is about all that can be said for this new form of millinery decoration.

Above a cluster of red plumes on a black silk toque rises an ostrich feather, the fronds of which are tied closely to the stem to within three inches of the tip, where the fronds all branch out, giving the plume the outline of a palm tree.

The new hats are smaller than ever, and are nearly all constructed on the toque principle. They enframe the face of the wearer more closely than ever, and in most cases are tilted considerably—sometimes partially covering an eye.

DARING DESCENT INTO VESUVIUS

(Special Dispatch.)
NAPLES, January 17.

MR. FREDERICK BURLINGHAM, of London, has made a hazardous descent of the crater of Vesuvius, penetrating 150 feet into the interior amid intense gas and sulphur fumes.

He reached the opening of a new cone of the crater some fifteen yards in diameter, at the base of which lava was accumulating to such an extent that Mr. Burlingham predicts an eruption before long. Magnificent photographs were obtained. Mr. Burlingham is in Italy on a mission for a British cinematograph company. He is the man who made a cinema record a few months ago of the ascent of the Matterhorn, and he has also filmed an ascent of Mont Blanc.

When living in Paris some years ago he figured as the "man with the red beard" in the Steinhilber case, being identified by Mme. Steinhilber as the man whom she saw on the night of the murder. As a matter of fact, he was some hundreds of miles from Paris on that night.

IT'S A SHAME TO TAKE THE MONEY

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, January 17.

LORD HALDANE, whose salary as Lord Chancellor is £10,000 a year, made the remarkable statement that nobody is worth more than £5,000 in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Delays in the King's Bench.

The Lord Chancellor, according to a Bluebook, was being examined by Mr. Samuel Robert, M. P., regarding the question of the judges' salaries, and in his reply said that, generally speaking, £5,000 a year was a very good salary to pay to anybody for public services.

"You think nobody is worth more than that?" asked Mr. Roberts.

"I am inclined to think no one is worth more than that," answered Lord Haldane. "Not even the Lord Chancellor?" queried Mr. Roberts.

"I make no exception," retorted the Lord Chancellor.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S BEAUTIFUL WOMEN



VISCOUNTESS CURZON AND HER SON